

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

## CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Poplar Springs W Public Water Supply	later Association
Public Water Supply	y Name
List PWS ID #s for all Water System	

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	<ul><li>☐ Advertisement in local paper</li><li>☐ On water bills</li><li>☐ Other</li></ul>
	Date customers were informed:/
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed://
Ø	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: The Calhoun County Journal
	Date Published: <u>5/24/12</u>
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www

#### **CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Parlene Hardin bookkeeper
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

2012 MAY -9 PM 12: 38

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Poplar Springs Water Association PWS#: 070016 & 070024 May 2012

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Poplar Springs Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Mahan at 662.682.7747. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for August 28, 2012 at 7:00 PM at the Vardaman Community Center.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10.000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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8. Arsenic	N	2011	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2011	.164	.162164	ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011	.11	No Range	ppb	100	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011	.147	.137 – .147	ppm	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11	2	0	ppb	0	AL=1	5 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	.5	No Range	ppm	1		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	on By-	Products						
Chlorine	N	2011	.60	.60 - 90	ppm	0 MDI		Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#	0070024			TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects of # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
8. Arsenic	N	2011	.704	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runo from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
10. Barium	N	2011	.171	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011	.14	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	.20	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	on By-Pr	oducts						
Chlorine	N 2	2011 .5	.4	7 ppn	1	0 MDF		Vater additive used to control

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

#### \*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Poplar Springs Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

## 2012 JUN -6 AM 9: 19

## **Proof Of Publication**

### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF CALHOUN

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for Calhoun County, Mississippi, Joel McNeece, Publisher of The Calhoun County Journal, a newspaper published in Bruce, Calhoun County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that The Calhoun County Journal is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and the publication of a notice, of which annexed copy, in the matter of

### POPLAR SPRINGS PUBLISHING CCR

has been made in said newspaper one time, towit:

On the 24 day of MAY 2012

Joel McNelce

Joel McNeece

Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24 day of MAY, 2012.

Lisa Denley McNeece, Notary Public

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# Poplar Springs Water Department Consumer Confidence Report

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Poplar Springs Water Association PWS#: 070016 & 070024

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PWS ID#06	Violation	Date	Level	TEST RESU	x 1,5m2	MCLG	##CL	Likely Source of Contemination
Constantendez	YAN	Collected	Detected	# of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Inorganie	Contam	inants				,	<u>,</u>	
8, Areacic	N	2011	16	Ho Range	ppb	rufat	76	from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
10. Berian	N	2011	.164	.162164	ppm	2	. 2	Discharge of diffing wastes; discharge from metal refineries; excessor of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011	.11	No Range	ppb	100	10	mitte: erosion of natural deposits
34, Copper	N	2009/11	1.7	6	ppm	1.3	AL#1	systems; erosion of mau.mi deposits; isacting from wood oracerystives
18. Fluoride	N	2011	.147	.137147	bbas	1		4 Eroeion of returns deposits; was additive which promotes along test); discharge from ferbitter and aluminum factories
17, Leed	N	2009/11	2	6	pps	1	AL=1	5 Conosion of household plumbs: systems, enosion of retural deposits
20. Matrida (ans Neisrogasi)	N	2011	5	No Range	ppm		1	Runoff from territorar use:     issaching from septic territo,     sewage; existion of natural     dispositios.
Disinfecti	on By-P	roducts						Water additive used to control
Chiorine	N I	2011	.60	.80~90	bbu	0 3	DRL = 4	microbes

Y/N	Dela Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or & of Semples	Strat Minoratore	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Conternination
- 1			Exceeding MCLACI	-ment			
ntem	inants	-					
¥	2011	.704	No Range	tabip	n/s	10	Erosion of natural deposits, run from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production was
N	2011	.375	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of driling weakes; discharge from metal ratinories erosion of natural deposits
N	2009/11	2	<u>o</u>	Sibus	1.3	AL=1.3	Compsion of household plumbit systems: erosion of nacural deposits; learning from wood preservatives
N	2011	.54	No Flange	ppm	1	4	Excelor of natural deposits: we additive which promotes strom teeth; discharge from sertifizer and eleminum factories.
N	2009/11	3	0	p¢b	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plants systems, aroseon of natural deposits
N	2011	.20	No Range	ppm	10	10	Hunofftom testilizer use; isacting from septic terrics, servage; erosion of natural riscostils
	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	N 2011 N 2009/11 N 2011 N 2011	X 2011 .704 N 2091 .371 N 2009/11 .2 N 2011 .14 N 2009/11 .3	X 2011 7.04 No Range N 2031 .177 No Range N 2009/11 2 0 N 2011 .54 No Range N 2011 .54 No Range	X         2011         704         No Range         pph           N         2011         .171         No Range         ppm           N         2009/11         .2         0         ppm           N         2011         .54         No Range         ppm           N         2011         .54         No Range         ppm           N         2009/11         3         0         pph	X         2011         7/O4         No Range         ppb         n/a           N         2011         .171         No Range         ppm         2           N         2028/13         .2         0         ppm         1.3           N         2011         .14         No Range         ppm         4           N         2008/13         3         0         ppb         0	X         2011         .704         No Range         eph         .09         .0           N         2011         .171         No Range         ppm         2         2           N         2020/13         .2         0         ppm         5.3         AL=1.3           N         2011         .14         No Flange         ppm         4         4           N         2009/13         3         0         pph         0         AL=15

Most recess sample. No sample required for 2011.

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PWS ID#00	70016			test resul	.TS		1,74,60	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Sampless Exceeding MCL/ACE	Magasara Magasara Magasara	MCI.G	MCL.	Likely Source of Contamination
lnorganie C	ontam	inants					10	
8. Arsenic	N	2011	B	No Range	ppb	nie	16	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Berken	N	2011	.154	.162164	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refraeries;

N	2011	.6	No Range	pptr	n/a	18	Erosion of natural deposits; runos from orchards; runost from glass and electronics production wastes
		.154	.162164	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refraeries; erosion of natural deposits
	re 30,850	.11	No Range	ppb	100	300	Discharge from steel and pulp mile; erosion of natural deposits
		1	a .	ppm	1.3	AE*1.3	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
			.137147	ppm		10.5	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teath; discharge from ferbiseer and aluminum factories
			3	bbp	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of retural deposits
N.	2011	.6	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from ferbicer use; leaching from septic tanks, servage; erosion of natural deposits
Bv-Pr	oducts	i kanya		- ANNA		YOLK:	
	N N N	N 2011 N 2011 N 2011 N 200911 N 200911	N 2011 186  N 2011 11  N 2009/11 1  N 2009/11 2  N 2009/11 2  N 2009/11 2	N 2011 184 162 - 164  N 2011 11 No Renge  N 200911 1 17 No Renge  N 200911 2 1 17 No Renge  N 2011 147 157 - 147  N 2011 5 No Renge	N 2011 184 182 - 184 ppm  N 2011 11 No Range ppb  N 200911 1 0 ppm  N 200911 1 0 ppm  N 2011 147 157 - 147 ppm  N 2011 147 157 - 147 ppm  N 2011 1 0 ppm  N 2011 1 0 ppm	N 2011 184 162-164 pport 2 N 2011 11 No Range ppb 100 N 2009/11 1 0 ppm 1.3 N 2011 147 137-147 ppm 4 N 2009/11 2 0 ppm 1 N 2009/11 2 0 ppm 1	N 2011 184 162-164 PPR 2 2 2  N 2011 11 Mo Range Ppb 100 100  N 2009/11 1 0 PPR 1.3 ALx1,3  N 2011 147 137-147 PPR 4 4  N 2011 15 No Range Pph 0 AL=15  N 2011 15 No Range PPR 1 3

PWS ID			**********	TEST RESUI	*****************			
Contaminant	Violation V/N	Date Codected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	86CL	Likely Source of Contemination
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10. Sterinerr	N	2011	.171	No Range	tibus	2	2	
14. Copper	N	2009/11	2	0	bbu	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits; feaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluorida	N	2011		No Range	ppm		•	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from ferbiorer and eluminum factoriss;
17. Lead	N.	2009/11	•	G	ppb	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of return) deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	*	2011	20	No Range	ppm	10	10	Plunoff from tertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, saveage; erosion of natural decosits
Disinfectio	n By-Pr	ducts						
Chibriste	N 2	211 50	14	.7 spon	1	O MOR	1=4 W	ater additive used to control

Most recem sample. Its sample required for 2011.

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if present, efewated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in dribbing writer is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home planning. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality deshing water but cannot centrol the variety of materials used in planning, our water has been stilling for several hours, you can maintaine the peternial for lead exposure by flashing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for dribbing or confidence for concerned about leading your value, you may value to the present of the presen

offers feed lesting. Please contact 601.676.7562 if you wish to have your weter tested.

All sources of dirthiding water are subject to potential contentination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These autobasnosis can be microbes, horganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All dirthining water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least armal amounts of some contaminants. The presence of containmants does not necessarily include that the water posts a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotine at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulniseable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population more compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing channotherspy, persons with cancer independent cancer undergoing channotherspy, persons with cancer independent cancer undergoing channotherspy, persons with cancer and persons such as persons with cancer independent cancer undergoing channotherspy, persons with cancer independent cancer

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The Poplar Springs Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the head of our community, our way of the and our children's future.